

Cerceris austrina. ♀.—Clypeus subconvex, not produced, its fore margins rounded or subtruncate, strongly punctured, its lateral lobes small and indistinct; front, vertex and cheeks with coarse punctures, those on the cheeks strongest; inner eye-margins slightly converging towards the clypeus; ocelli placed in a low triangle; antennae tolerably long, thickened but little to the apex, first joint of the flagellum about one-quarter longer than the second, joints 2-4 about equal in length; thorax very coarsely punctured, the punctures on the mesopleuræ irregular; sides of prothorax somewhat excavated or depressed; mesopleuræ armed with two strong teeth beneath; enclosure on metanotum triangular, parted by a strong furrow which runs the entire length of the metathorax, and with a number of both oblique and transverse ridges; tibiae and tarsi strongly spinose, the hind tibiae very distinctly serrated on outer edge; the spines on fore tarsi forming the comb rather short and widely separated; dorsally the abdomen is less strongly punctured than the thorax, segments 1-5 reflexed at apex; ventrally the base and apex of segments 2-5 are impunctate; pygidial area almost exactly ovate, having the appearance of being scaly; black; clypeus, sides of face, scape beneath, basal half of mandibles, four anterior tibiae and tarsi in part a transverse mark on pronotum, separated in the middle, and scutellum yellow; greater part of antennae, pronotum, tegulae, legs, postscutellum, first abdominal segment above, second and third segments, except basal portions, rufous, apical portion

of second dorsal segment, yellow; face and clypeus clothed with pale silvery pubescence; head, thorax, and abdomen ventrally, with pale fuscous hair; wings fuscous, nervures testaceous. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♂.—Middle lobe of clypeus somewhat pyriform, its anterior margin seemingly tridentate, in consequence of its middle portion being angularly produced; head coarsely punctured, the punctures on front, vertex and cheeks deepest; antennae longer than in the ♀, second joint of flagellum a little longer than either the third or fourth; mesopleuræ not dentate; wings subfuscous darker towards apex; pygidial area coarsely punctured; eighth ventral plate bifurcate; colored like the female, except that the face and clypeus is entirely yellow, and dorsal abdominal segments 2-5 have generally a narrow, yellow fascia at apex, the first and second segments are both above and beneath generally rufous; in some specimens the second segment has no trace of rufous, while in others the first three segments are more or less marked with that color, apical half of antennae black. Length 10-12 mm.

So. Florida (Chas. Robertson). 1 ♀ and 15 ♂ specimens. Allied to *verticalis* Smith, but differs in the less coarse sculpture, the roughly and many ridged enclosure on metanotum (in *verticalis* it is smooth) and the somewhat stouter antennae. It resembles *verticalis* very much, but the want of the rufous color on vertex and metathorax will generally distinguish it. It is larger than *rufopicta* more coarsely sculptured and the flagellum is not so much thickened on apical portion.

A CORRECTION.—In *Psyche* 1893 (v. 6, p. 379) I described larvae received from Mr. J. B. Lambert as *Arctia blakei* Grote. Since then Mr. Lambert has sent a second specimen, like the one from which the eggs were obtained except that the veins of fore wings are narrowly lined with flesh color. This leads me to believe that the larvae described were really those of *A. ornata* Pack. and the varietal name proposed by me will not stand.

The synonymy will be:—

EYPREPPIA (CALLARCTIA) ORNATA Pack.

simplicior Butl.

perpicta Dyar.

var. ACHAIA G. & R.

edwardsii Stretch.

var. COMPLICATA Walk.

‡*dakurica* Grote.

ochracea Stretch.

barda Hy. Edw.

Harrison G. Dyar.